ANIMAL RIGHTS.

HORSES MUST NOT BE INSULTED.

DOGS IN BELGIUM MUST HAVE SEATS IN TRAINS-THE CORPS DOG IN GERMANY-VULPTUDE IN ENGLAND.

public benefactor whom "Tommy Atkins deeply disgusted, has christened "Saint Cow" And now there has actually appeared in aginand a work by a Mr. Henry S. Sait, et alted "Animals' Eights," which develops a sw and startling the ry. Hitherto all pleas for the better treatment of birds and beasts have been founded on notbling higher than a conception of our sovereign pleasure to be kind to them. Mr. Sait points out that the minals, if they could speak for themselves, aicht now demand good treatment in the more of indefeasible rights. The author insist on the recognition of these rights, which has ale aming other arguments their claim is the and a nutural life, permitting their "hold dual development" subject to the limitation and interests of the community. Nor is be altogether alone in this theory, for Onida has deevise raised the cry for liberty of choice an set for dumb animals. "How many of them," he asks, "has any relative freedom in any more of their libes." According to her, if we are also all very well and is not without its While it is unfortunately true that child life is infinitely happier in the semi-barbarie Orient and even in the wilds of Africa than in the most highly civilized portions of Europe and America, ret the enlight ament and progress of the West, while they seem to carry in their train fresh ingenuity of infant terture, lead on the other hand to a very marked improvement in the treatment of animals. These are subjected by the children of the white races so often suffer peniors in general. But in Europe and America domestic animals are gradually acquiring importance and a consideration undrang save in those olden times when they we

shipped as gods or adored as saints. On some future occasion I hope to be pertween child life in the Orient of a shirt life in the Occident, and to demonstry from nersonal experience the superiority perhansum to civilization in that one partition in that one partition in the control of the present of I will content my t in dealing with the vast improvement by the treatment of our dumb friends, who shangers might often be tempted to believe the preference over our children. has ever heard of a man being imof for apostrophizing a child with some arse, contemptuous or insulting epithet, yet only a short time ago the Berlin press contained the record of a sentence of three weeks' imprisonment imposed on a stableman employed in the imperial mews of Potsdam, for having addressed an insulting epithet to a favorite mare belonging to the Kaiser. Although this is the first instance known of a man being actually sentenced in a regular judicial way to imprisonment for the use of insulting language to a horse belonging to the State, yet I have often seen troopers in crack cavalry regiments of European armies taken severely to task and threatened with punishment for talking roughly to their mounts, the welfare of which is a subject of infinitely greater solicitude to the officers than that of the men. For the horse is worth so much to the national treasury in cold cash, which the trooper is not, at any rate in countries where military service is obligatory; and, moreover, the advancement and promotion of the commanding officer depends, as a rule, far more upon the physical condition of the horse of his regiment than of its men. And even in the United States the same ideas with regard to courtesy toward horses spem to prevail. According to Colonel Dodge's valuable work on "Riders in Many Lands," just published by Harper & Bros., the stablemen and grooms of the celebrated Palo Aito stables in California are strictly forbidden under pain of instant dis missal to talk roughly or in an insulting manner to any of the horses. This being the case, no one need be astonished

to hear of one of the leading Austrian sportsmen. Count Paul Festetics, bringing legal proceedings against a Viennese sporting paper for having referred in a slighting manner to his racehorse The any, the insult consisting in a remark to the effect that though the mare had won certain stakes she did not deserve to take them owing to the fact that her competitors had run to badly as to deprive the victory of every atom of glory or merit. This is hardly a grave insult, but the Count thought otherwise and demanded a printed apology on behalf of his mare, failing which he has instituted the legal proceedings referred to. It remains to be seen whether he will obtain a decision in his favor, and no one need be astonished if during the course of the progeedings the mare herself is subpoenzed as a

In Belgium the Government, which owns and controls the entire railroad system of the country. has just issued a decree which, as far as railroad travel is concerned, places the dog on absolutely the same level as a grown-up man or woman, and infinitely higher than a child. For whereas the latter is merely entitled to half a place if under twelve years of age, a dog has now right to a full seat, providing he has his ticket. That is to say, in compartments licensed to hold beings and two dogs in the compartment, the latter is regarded as "complet," and no other passengers are admitted, and if the train happens to be full partly with dogs and partly with human beings, any additional passengers will have to be left behind rather than that the dogs should be forced to yield up their seats. The Covernment decree, however, contains no intimation af to the manner in which the canine travellers are expected to conform to the regulations which prohibit passengers from putting their feet on the cushions; and, it must be admitted that the seats of railroad carriages as at present constructed are not suited to the dog's style of repose. Inasmuch, however, as the Government has already given him the preference over children by according to him an entire seat, instead of merely half of one, it is quite within the bounds of possibility that it may in course of time be brought to modify the cars in such a manner as to add to the comfort of the canine passenger at the expense of the human traveller.

At Berlin and in other German university towns the principal personage of each corps or association of students is not the president or the treasurer, nor even the "fuchs," as one of the principal dignituries of the body is designated, but the corps dog. It is on him that all the available financial resources are lavished and the various corps vie with each other in providing their own particula- dog with the handsomest collar and muzzle that money can buy. If he is handsome, he is kept combed and buy. If he is handsome, he is kept combed and brushed to show off his good looks; if he is ugly, his ugliness is cultivated to its utmost limit by remarkable cutting and shaving of his ears, his tail and his coat, and even dyeing is resorted to in order to add piquancy to his appearance. The corps dog takes part in every official ceremony of his corps, except at the duels, from which he is strictly excluded, lest his morals should be tainted by the example. He generally dies of gout or rheumatism, brought on by the enormous quantities of beer which he drinks and by the dissipated life which he leads throughout the various scholastic terms.

dies of gout or rheumatism, brought on by the enormous quantities of beer which he drinks and by the dizsipated life which he leads throughout the various scholastic terms.

In England, too, animals are held, according to all appearances, in far higher esteem than human beings. Vulpicide, or killink of foxes, is an infinitely more helmous offence in the eyes of the general public than theft, robbery or assault, and one of the most popular and at the same time characteristic stories is that told of a political refugee from somewhere in the East of Europe who came to England with the reputation of having committed all kinds of horrible atrocities, instuding murder, pillage and brigandage, all of which merely seemed to render him more interesting in the eyes of his British entertainers. He was the lion of the season and a welcome guest at the various country houses, until in an evil moment he admitted the fact that he had shot a fox, fox-shooting being quite common on the Continent. That ended his social career as far as England was concerned, and the bitter ostracism which took the place of the generous hospitality until then accorded to him rendered his departure from England almost a necessity. Cruelty to animals, especially to horses and dogs, is invariably punished by the magistrates with infinitely greater severity than the ill-treatment of women or children, and John Leech was not so very far wrong when he published in "Punch" his popular caricature of an English workingman insisting on taking away the last remaining drop of milk from his alling infant in order to give it to his buil pup. At the present moment the climax of absurdity in this matter has been reached by English soldiers standing sentry over cows out in India. The cow is a sacred animal in the cows that they can lay hands upon. The result is that religious conflicts of a most sanguinary character are frequently taking place between the members of the rival creeds. This last sumber in particular, great dimetity was experienced by the British tr

BOWERY PHOTOGRAPHY.

HOW THE "ARTIST" CONTRIVES STRANGE POSES,

MEN WITH BIG HEADS, LITTLE HEADS AND HEADS UNDER THEIR ARMS.

The way to fame for note, or notoriety-is not so mercilessly closed to the humble as it was in older and worse times. The trade of making pictures by machinery has done a great deal to open it and may almost be said to have paved it with tintypes. If Gray had lived in the Bowery he never would have written his elegy. No gem of the Bowery hides in dark, unfathemed caves; no Bowery hides in dark, unfathemed caves; no Enwery flower ever need blush unseen; the Bowery Milton may not be heard or read—what Milton is?— but he may be looked at. The brave men of the Bowery may not "read their history in a nation's good sides. But sarely, if we are paying so much attention and according so much consideration to the humane treatment of our dumb friends, we might remember dur little ones and endeavor to reader their foften brief lives as happy and as free from sortowns the children of the Orient, which has so often been described as "The Children's Paradise". EX-ATTACHE.

er, or, rather, they are worderful fellows. Walk about Union Square and up Broadway, look in the and sometimes even ta'ural posss of the subjects of their pictures, then go down to the Bowery and see the difference. What variety of attitude! what crossing of leas, what wreathing of arms! what humer of invention! and freedom of imagination! what ingetaity of ancy! There are so many of

THE AMERICAN GIRL.

BONNE.

THE FIRST WOMAN DOCTOR OF SCIENCE OF THE

UNIVERSITY OF PRANCE - MISS

KLUMPRU'S DISTORY.

Miss D rother Klumpke defended her astronomical thesis yesterday at the Sorbonne, and

wen her degree of Doctor of Sciences of the

French University She is the first we man who has earned this distinction. Miss Klumpke is

a Californian, and the sister of an eminent Doctress of Medicine, Djerine Kluepke, whose

studies on the nervous system rave her some

years ago the proud position she holds in the elentific world here. Dor thea Klumpke has

taken up a problem propounded by Maupertius,

elucidated by Laplace and completely solved by Sophie Kowaleskwa, of the University of Stock

Miss Klumpke answered without hesitation

all the questions put to her by the examiners.

I should say that she is about thirty. She says her vocation was determined by the clear sky

of California. She had always a taste for star-

sizing, and to understand the mechanism of the

planetary system studied mathematics. She is

now an assistant astronomer at the Observatory

of Paris, and 's particularly engaged in studying

the rings of Saturn. Her ordeal at the Sorbonne

world, and among her own compatriots. Thet

hall in which she was examined was crowded.

She is tall, slender, pale and shows in her eyes that there is a constant strain on her visual

organs. She was elegantly dressed in black, and

sat at a little table on which were piled note-

books and mathematical manuscript papers.

Her thesis touched on the rings of Saturn, which she says are formed, not of fluid or gas or of a

continuous solid matter, but of solid masses

isolated from each other by considerable dis-

tances and held together by their power of

mutual attraction, as the molecules of a piece of

The second thesis was on the general principles

of dynamics, according to Jacoby's work. The

American girl listened quietly and attentively to

all the questions of the examiners. She was

admitted to take her degree by the unanimous

committee of which I was a member gave its highest prize to Mme. Kowalesvka. It was a prize that places her name in the same line as the names of Euler and Lagrange in the history of the discoveries relative to the theory of the movement of a solid body round a fixed point. You in your turn have entered the career. We knew for some years that you devoted yourself with zeal and success to the measurement of the celestial bodies reactively to a map of the heavens. Your thesis, which you diligently prepared in following our lectures, is the first that a woman has successfully sustained before our faculty in order to obtain the degree of Doctor of Sciences and Mathematics. You have well begun, and our familty hastens to declare you worthy of the degree, all its members voting with white balls."

A third Miss Klumpke is a distinguished painter. Her portruit of her mother, who may be called blessed among women, was exhibited last year in the Salon and greatly admired. E. C.

HE WASTED TO FIND OUT.

From The Pittsburg Chronicle.

A little boy whose experience with elevators had been a very limited one was brought to the city a few days ago by his mamma, and in the course of two or three hours' shopping the little feliaw was taken up and down in different stores a good many times.

Finally the two went to an office building, took chairs in a rather small room, and walled. "Where are we now, mamma?" asked the boy. "In Uncle Role's office.

He glanced around the rather contracted quarters, and then asked.

"When does it go up?"

PICTURES BY AN ARMLESS PAINTER.

From The St. James Gazette.

A remarkable art exhibition is announced at Bristol. It is an exhibition of thirty paintings by Mr. Bartram Hiles, an artist who, while quite a boy, met with an accident by which he last both firms. Having from childhood shown a strong disposition and love for drawing, he was taken in hand by some artistic frients and taught to draw, holding the penell in his mouth. After a time he heating a student at the Merchant Venturers Schools, and studied so assiduously that he won a Schools, and studied so assiduously that he won a National Scholarship, value 104, which also carries the privilege of studying at the National Art Training School at South Kensington for two years, during which time he also won one National sliver needal and two National bronze insclus. In consideration of his having won these honors, the authorities at South Kensington sent him to Paris for some months to study at the museums, paying all his expenses. The armless tainter at Aniwerp is well known; but it will be news to many people to rear of an English artist contending with the same discipling.

OPICM SELLING IS PROFITABLE.

metal are held together.

called forth much sympathy in the scientific

Paris, December 15.



scarcely wender at it, when one sees the results. The west side of the Bowery is full of them, and every artist has a big showcase at his door to strike admiration to the beholder, to bring fame to his customers and incidentally to bring more

Of course there will be comp everywhere, even in the Howery, and thus many of these subjects, doubtless from their own choice, simply sit still and get pictures of themselves more or less as they really look. Don't trouble yourself about them, but take a hasty glance over the showcase and you will be sure to find some



all the questions of the samiling sound, which included the Dean of the Exculty of Sciences, Darbetz, Tisseraud, director or the University, and Audoyer, senior professor of astronomy at the Sorbonne. The dean said to her: "You have devoted yourself to the study of the most interesting questions of astronomy. The names of Galileo, Huygens, Cossini, Laplace, without speaking of those of my illustrious colleagues and friends, are associated with the rings of Saturn. Your thesis has furnished a contribution which is not to be despised, and which enables you to rank honorably among those women, who have devoted themselves to mathematics. In the last century Marie Agnesi gave us a treatise on differential and integral calculus. Since her time Sophie Germain, who was no less distinguished for her literary talent than her scientific faculties, commanded the respect of the greatest geometricians. A few years ago the Academy of Sciences on the report of a committee of which I was a member gave its highest prize to Mme, Kowalesyka. It was a serve that places her name in the same line. there is the evidence of the camera, which cannot every atom of credulity that you have left in you the man with the hoarse voice at the door tells you that you can have your own picture taken in just that position, that you have only to go up stairs and it will all be done for you while you wait, and that you can get three of them for 2 cents.
It is all explained to anybody who takes the

trouble to climb the stairs. The whole picture, ex-



THE HAPPIEST DAY OF HIS LIFE.

ept the head, is painted on a screen, and where the head should be there is a hole, into which the subject inserts his face. Another distillusioning! This man of the Bowery who coyeted fame as a rope dancer could not so much as stand on a rope; his figure was like any other man's. The rope; his figure was like any other man's. The photographer alone has made him great for 25 cents. If he had preferred he might have been represented jumping from a Brooklyn Bridge, epparently some six feet long and twelve high, and about to drop upon and sink a ferry-beat of the size of a child's Noah's Ark. Or he might have chosen from three or four other positions that would no doubt have startled his friends equally. would no doubt have startled his friends equally.

Into here is something of a different sort that is quite as astonishing. It is a photograph of a youth who stands estentatiously at his ease, holding his own head under his arm. This is no stiff little body own head under his arm. This is no stiff little body photographed from a screen; it is a picture of a real man. Suspense in regard to the method is too dreadful. He is photographed comfortably with his head standing "on his neck, with a smile well-bred," and then the whole picture is cut out, the head of it is cut off and pasted under the arm, and

then the photograph is photographed. It does not hurt at all, after one is used to it.

But there is no fliusion or imagination about the picture of the bride and the bridegroom. It is solid fact, and it is the most frequent picture of all picture of the bride and the bridegroom. It is solid fact, and it is the most frequent picture of all in the Howery. There are two or three positions that find favor, but the favorite one is that shown in the cut. It occurs oftener than all the others put together, the bride staming, with one wrist resting on the shoulder of the bridegroom and the hand hanging over in front, while he sits with his hands upon his knees. Sometimes he does not wear his hat, but this is a mistake, for how is anybody to know what kind of a hat it is if he does not wear it? It is as much a part of the picture as the bride's vell. No way known to science of making the bridegroom's hands look big is neglected. In the first piace, they really are big; then he wears white gioves, which tend to make them look more conspicuous and larger, and finally, they are placed as near the camera as possible, and considerably magnified again. Not one precaution to this end is ever omitted. His face asys plainly: "I knew you think I am a fool, but I am in for it," and hers has a look of calm content, of which the purport is, "He can't get away now, and I trust he won't try."

And the most captivating picture of all is the actress. Sometimes she is a soubsette, with a shirt at the knee, a hand against her forebed, where the man put it, and a far-off, walting-for-the-cow-to-come-base kind of look that nobody with even as

contiguous rocky shelves for any harding friends.

"I may perhaps be allowed to add that through all the intervening years I have retained a most vivid impression of the enthusiasm with which Frofessor Tyndail dwelt on the wilder beauties of fessor Tyndail dwelt on the wilder beauties of fessor Tyndail dwelt on the wilder beauties of fessor Tyndail dwelt on the lived on Hindhead, not for the sake of the exquisite summer days, but for the wild eyenings of spring and autumn, when storms and mists and rain clouds sweep across the open hillside. His artistic enjoyment of such a scene seemed to me quite us keen as his scientific appreciation."

NOT A LIGHT IN HIS PROFESSION.

From The Westminster Gazette.

There is a report of a chat with Professor Drummond on his return from America in "The Hoys" Brigade Gazette." In which the professor recounts some of his experiences with the Yankee interviewer. "The day before sailing from New-York, I was called upon at my hotel by a representative of one of the New-York dailies. On being shown in, he at once began: 'You are the author of a book called "How to Make Love." I said 'No. 'What, did you not write that? 'No. 'Are you quite sure it wasn't you? 'Quite sure. 'Well, that's strange. However, you are going to lecture to-night? 'Well, I am going to talk a little.' 'To whom? To sudents. 'What about? 'Well-about Christianity,' 'Ah! (whipping out his notebook)—What is your opinion of Christianity? 'Heroupon the Professor remembered an engagement. From The Westminster Gazette.

EXCAVATIONS IN GREECE.

WORK OF THE NATIONAL SCHOOLS ARCH. EOLOGY.

POTTERY DUG UP BY THE AMERICANS-THE ATHENS WATERWORKS - STUDYING THE THEATRES-THE QUESTION OF STAGES.

Athens, December 6.

Dr. Waldstein hes two qualities which are seful as an archaeologist: the enthusiasm which leads him to hunt diligently for something worth finding, and the enthusiasm which makes the most of that which he does find. When I saw him a few days ago he had just come from Argos, where under his superintendence the American School has been digging for the last month. His face was radiant with that joy which illumines the face of a Western

gence and energy. I hear that recent finds are of much interest. It will soon go to work on the

ation is not where we should expect to find the Enneakrounce in relation to the spring of Kallirhoe, unless we assume, as Dr. Dörpfeld does, that that name was successively applied to two places. Further studies and excavations may be necessary to establish the identification. but, by whatever name it was called, this water system is an example of the pains which the Greeks took and the expense they endured to get a full supply of good water for their cities. For purposes of comparison, Dr. Dürpfeld, on his island trip, which it was my pleasure to join, visited the remains of the great water works on the Island of Tamos, which Herodotus describes as one of the wonders of the world. Entering the narrow entrance on the hill side near the town of Tigani, we soon found ourselves in a great tunnel eight feet high and eight feet wide, extending clear into the heart of the mountains, with a channel for the water on one side. Herodotus states that the tunnel

AND DESIGN THE PROPERTY AND ADDRESS.

WHEN A STATE AND ADDRESS.

WHEN A STA

HOTEL GUESTS WHO WILL NOT REGISTER.

temple terrace. On account of the diphtheria which invaded the school in the winter it has held scarcely any open sessions.

The German School, under Dr. Dörpfeld, pursued its excavations nearly all last winter in Athens in the vale which lies between the Puyx and the Areopagus. The results have been of great interest. An old road has been found running nearly along the same course as the modern read which runs above it. The tracks of wagon wheels may be seen just as they are seen at Pompeli. There are remains of dwelling houses. But the most important discovery is an extensive and connected system of water works which Dr. Dörpfeld believes is the Enneatrounos, constructed by Fisistratus. Certainly it is not difficult to find the mine pipes implied in the name. But the difficulty is that the situation of the school in the same. But the difficulty is that the situation of the school in the same of points. The man who wants an extensive and connected system of water works which Dr. Dörpfeld believes is the Enneatrounos, constructed by Fisistratus. Certainly it is not difficult to find the mine pipes implied in the name. But the difficulty is that the situation of the school in the same of points. The man who wants an office, and is afraid his rivals are going to put on the book, and the clerk tells him that it is all right. In some cities such actions would it is all right. In some cities such actions would in the name. But the difficulty is that the situation of the school is the school in the same. But the difficulty is that the situation in the same of politics. The man who wants an office, and is afraid his rivals are going to put on the book, and the clerk tells him that it is all right. In some cities such actions would it is all right. In some cities such actions would it is not difficult to find the mine pipes implied in the name. But the difficulty is that the situation of the school is the school in the same of politics. The man who wants an office, and is afraid his rivals are going to put on the book,

From The Westminster Gazette Whatever opinions may be held respecting the effects of consuming opium, there seems to be no doubt that selling it is a profitable business. Mr. John MacGregor, the senior partner of Megsar, Jardine, Matheson & Co., the China merchant princes, died recently, sud in recording the fact princes, died recently, sud in recording the fact "The Scottish Leader" says: "Years ago the house was among the largest importers of opium into China, and so enormous were the profits that three of the partners, by sheer force of wealth, expanded into baronets, while a fourth, the late Mr. James Jardine, of Dryfcholm, became one of the largest land-owners in the South of Scotland, Sir James Matheson and his brother, Sir Alexander Matheson, spent upward of a million in buying land in the Highlands, and the latter left besides over 1640,000. Mr. Magniac, the exist besides over 1640,000. Mr. Magniac, the exist besides over 1640,000. Mr. Magniac, the exist besides over 1640,000 was also a member of this firm. Sir Robert Jardine, of Castlemilk, is the old head of the firm and probably the wealthlest of them all. Sir Robert does not only own Castlemilk, one of the firm and probably the wealthlest of them all. Sir Robert does not only own Castlemilk, one of the firm and probably the wealthlest of them all. Sir Robert does not only own Castlemilk, one of the firm and principle cast in the South of Scotland, but ten years ago bought up the Rogersons, of Wamphray, for 1120,000 and later added the property of Lanrick Castle, in Perthshire, to his already great possessions. He could buy up a score of such places if he so desired." Dealing in opium is of course only one branch of the great firm's business, but it is a most important one, and a trade, whether right or wrong, which has such potentialities of profits, must, like Tennyson's half truth, be a hard matter to fight. From The Westminster Gasette. Mrs. Daubney, probably the oldest member of the Wesleyan denomination in the country, died on Tuesday, at Thornton, near Horacastis, in her 1884 year. She had been identified with the Wesleyaha ninety years. The death is also announced of Mrs. Bissabeth Ottwerts Prescott, in her ninety-cessed year. She was the cident grandleaughter of Chiver Crosswell, of Chestaut Faril, the least of the Protester's decomments to bear his mana.